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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.

Cotyledons necessary for the Life of Plants.

The importance of the cotyledons (or seed leaves) of young plants to their life and growth is strikingly proved by the following statement of an experiment on the common kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris,*) performed by W. Hertz, a correspondent of Loudon's Gardener's Magazine. "As soon as the cotyledons made their appearance above ground, I cut off one of them, and found that the young plant continued to grow, though it evidently weakened it very much, and its growth was but slow, in comparison with another bean whose cotyledons I left untouched, and it wanted some time to recover itself from the sustained loss. Another plant I deprived of both cotyledons, at the same time and under the same circumstances; and the plant ceased to grow, though it continued alive for nearly a week afterwards. I examined the plant, and found almost the whole radicle in a dry state, and the death of the individual was therefore unavoidable. Similar experiments were made with the garden bean, (*Vicia faba,*) and the same result followed." It appeared by further experiments, that the root of the young plant might be removed, and it would send out new ones; or when the caudex ascendens was cut off, new caudices would shoot forth out of the corners of the cotyledons; but nothing could restore the plant after the cotyledons were removed.

These experiments show the importance of attention at the present season to all those garden plants whose cotyledons are now appearing above ground, such as late cabbages, melons, cucumbers, squashes, beans, &c., and which are liable to be injured by the ravages of insects. Young cabbage plants are often protected by sprinkling over them early in the morning, air-slacked lime. The only effectual mode known of protecting melons, squashes, &c. from their great enemy the striped bug, is a free use of the thumb and finger, repeated at least two or three times a day.

Wet Clayey Soils

Are the most improved by the combined effect of two operations, viz: *draining*, and *manuring*.

1. Draining should always be resorted to, when the soil appears at any time of the season to be too wet, except immediately after a heavy shower, as the water cannot then, from the nature of the soil, run off instantly. It is sometimes supposed that such soils may be made too dry by draining, but the reverse is the fact; for draining always tends to prevent the *baking* of those soils in drouth, and by preserving them always in a loose and porous state, enables them to retain more moisture than would be the case were they suffered to become compact from too much moisture in spring.

2. The application of common stable and barn-yard manure, besides enriching, not only keeps the soil loose, and allows the roots of plants to penetrate, but absorbs during a wet time the superabundant moisture and prevents it from injuring the crops, and again throws it off for their benefit when the weather becomes dry.

The Grub Worm or Cut Worm.

In some years these larvæ are very destructive to the Indian corn, and of all the contrivances for destroying them, which we have seen, that of Parke Shee of Delaware county in Pennsylvania, is the most simple and the most expeditious. An account of it may be found in our 4th volume. A pair of old wheels from a cart or wagon, are fitted with several projections like the cogs of a spur wheel in a mill, which are so formed as to impress in the earth a hole four inches deep. The smooth track which the wheel makes on the soft ground, induces the worm in its nocturnal wanderings to follow on till it tumbles into the pit. It cannot climb out, and the hot sun destroys it.

Preparing Compost.

Compost, or well rotted dung mixed with earth, in several cases on the farm, and in many cases in the garden,—is preferable to coarse manure from the stable. It is more useful in field culture, for all top-dressings, mangel wurtzel, ruta baga, and probably on clover lays which have been prepared for wheat, on which the harrow only is allowed to operate. This point however, as well as its particular value on land for potatoes, should be determined by more accurate experiments.

In a late number of our paper, we considered it a sound principle that *stable manure when fermenting should always be covered with earth containing lime.* When so treated, the volatile parts are chiefly, if not entirely, retained. The efficacy of lime in preventing offensive exhalations from privies, and other similar places, is well known in theory though too little in practice; and the following paragraph from the "Essay on Calcareous Manures" will place the doctrine in a very clear light:

"Calcareous earth has power to preserve those animal matters which are most liable to waste, and which gives to the sense of smell full evidence when they are escaping. Of this, A STRIKING EXAMPLE is furnished by an experiment which was made with care and attention. The carcass of a cow that was killed by accident in May, was laid on the surface of the earth, and covered with about seventy bushels of finely divided fossil shells and earth, (mostly silicious,) their proportion being thirty-six of calcareous to sixty-four of silicious earth. After the rains had settled the heap, it was only six inches thick over the highest part of the carcass. The process of putrefaction was so slow, that several weeks passed before it was over; nor was it ever so violent as to throw off any effluvia that the calcareous earth did not intercept in its escape, so that *no offensive smell was ever perceived.* In October, the whole heap was carried out and applied to one-sixth of an acre of wheat, and the effect produced far exceeded that of the calcareous manure alone, which was applied at the same rate on the surrounding land. No such power as this experiment indicated, (and which I have repeated in various modes and always with the like results,) will be expected from clay."

It appears that about twenty-five bushels of calcareous earth were employed in this experiment, the knowledge of which ought to be more extensively known, so that farmers who sustain losses in live stock, instead of being annoyed themselves and annoying every passenger by their neglect, may turn every thing of the kind to some account; and we would more especially recommend to them not to hoist their dead lambs into the forks of apple trees.

The author of the "Essay" makes an important distinction between quicklime (hydrate of lime) and calcareous earth. "Quicklime," he remarks, "is used to prevent the escape of offensive effluvia from animal matter; but its operation is entirely different from that of calcareous earth. The former effects its object by "eating" or decomposing the animal substance, (and nearly destroying it as manure,) before putrefaction begins. The operation of calcareous earth is to moderate and retard, but not to prevent putrefaction—not to destroy the animal matter, but to preserve it effectually, by forming new combinations with the products of putrefaction."

Sir H. Davy says in his Agricultural Chemistry, "Vegetable and animal matters already decomposed, and fit to support growing plants, are injured by the addition of [quick] lime—as the chemical action which takes place between these bodies, forms different compounds which are always less valuable than the putrid or soluble matters were, before being acted on by the lime."

Quicklime soon loses its causticity on exposure to the air; but lest some part should not be carbonated, or lest it should contain magnesia, we would not recommend it to be brought in contact with stable manure when preparing beds of compost; but on the contrary, in all cases to interpose a stratum of earth. When the proper time arrives for mixing or carting out the compost, all danger from contact will be over.

Sir John Sinclair recommends various materials for composts, and enumerates "several sorts of earth, lime, old mortar and plaster, green vegetables before they run to seed, soft chalk, tanners' bark, saw dust, soap ashes, dung; and instead of being placed in layers, they should be mixed as much as possible in forming the heap." We should prefer leaves however, to either tanners' bark or saw dust; and Drown in his Compendium of Agriculture, mentions in addition, the scrapings of the back-yard, turfs on which cattle have long laid, earth that has been long

covered, banks of rich earth thrown up by the plough against fences, old fodder, feathers, refuse wool, woolen rags, hoofs of cattle, burnt bones, raw skins, bits of leather, curriers' shavings, offal of fish, moss, old brine, &c.

"It has been ascertained by a number of experiments," says Sinclair, "that two bushels of unslacked lime are sufficient for each cubic yard of earth;" and this according to his own estimate would equal 160 bushels to the acre. Of *hot lime* we should think a less quantity would be safer.

Sticking Peas.

Procure a number of sticks or small poles, (say five feet long,) and drive them into the ground at distances of ten or twelve feet asunder along the rows. Next procure a long line, and pass it along the poles, taking a turn round each a few inches above ground, then pass it back again a few inches above this, the third again above this, and so on in succession till the line has reached the top of the poles. The tendrils of the peas will seize these lines, and the plants will be as effectually supported, and present a much more neat appearance, than where branching sticks are employed. If the poles are rough, or if they incline and recede from each other, there will be less probability of the line sliding down them from the weight of the peas. Or this may be prevented by boring holes through the poles and passing the line through them. The poles may be preserved for years. The cheapest material for the line is bass matting; the peeled bark of trees will also answer; or a cord may be used. Coarse twine enough for a row a hundred feet long, may be had for twelve and a half cents.

This method of supporting peas is probably by far the cheapest and least troublesome, and it is certainly much neater than the old way.

Effects of the Winter in Cayuga County.

We believe that the cold in the last winter, was not so intense at this place, as in the preceding year; but its continuance was longer; and its effects on shrubs considered to be nearly or quite hardy,—has been more injurious. All those parts of the following kinds, which stood above the surface of the deep snow, are entirely dead, although they had withstood several preceding winters, uninjured.

Aralia spinosa—7 feet high.

Baccharis halimifolia—had withstood 5 or 6 winters.

Bignonia grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Flower)—do.

Cydonia sinensis (Chinese Quince)—2 winters. An older tree was not damaged.

Fontanesia phillyraoides?—2 winters.

Fraxinus ornus (Flowering Ash)—do.

Hibiscus syriacus (semi-double white Althæa with red eye)—7 or 8 winters. Some other varieties not damaged.

Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange) 10 feet high—7 or 8 winters.

Morus multicaulis (Chinese Mulberry) 8 feet high—2 or 3 winters.

Some plants, covered up in the snow, were injured apparently by suffocation. The leaves of *Yucca flaccida* which had remained green through six winters, were chiefly killed; and a large plant of the sweet-scented Virgin's Bower (*Clematis flammula*) was entirely destroyed, though smaller plants in the nursery have escaped: They have fared like the early and late sown wheat.

The buds of *Cytisus laburnum*, on branches which remained above the snow, are just bursting into leaf; but such as were protected near the ground, have shoots or leaves two or three inches long.

The Chinese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera flexuosa*) was several years old before it could withstand our severe winters; but it is now in thriving condition, though it was fully exposed. The Purple Fringe Tree (*Rhus cotinus*,) frequently damaged by former winters, is also unhurt.

Greatfield, 5 mo. 30, 1836.

Plastering Corn.

The following experiment, performed many years ago by John Taylor of Virginia, suggests a practice which may be adopted at the present season with great propriety by almost every farmer:

"Sowed twenty-three bushels of plaster on twenty-three acres of corn, in a large field. Ploughed in part immediately, harrowed in part, and left part on the surface ten days before it was worked in. The corn was four inches high. The weather moist. There was no difference between the three divisions. The seed of the whole field had been rolled in plaster. These twenty-three acres exceeded the adjoining corn 25 per cent.; its blades and tops also dried sooner."

Planting Trees—No. 3.

In a selection of trees varying in their essential qualities from the classes already enumerated, and planted solely for the sake of ornament, much of course must be depending on the adaptation of climate, facility of cultivation, and more than all perhaps on the taste of the individual planter. It is our opinion, that with very few exceptions, there is no need of going beyond our own forests to procure a sufficient supply of trees for ornamental purposes; certain it is, that if many which are now growing there unheeded, could only be procured from abroad and at great prices, we should find them suddenly to rise in public estimation, and no pains or cost be spared in their introduction. Perhaps as an ornamental tree, the Lombardy poplar has had the most extensive run of any tree ever introduced among us, but its worthlessness is now generally understood, and better trees are taking its place. Any person who has had an opportunity of comparing in our cities, New Haven for instance, these mushroom poplars which have sprung up by the side of the majestic elms which look as if they were the work of centuries, and would endure forever, cannot avoid being struck at once by the contrast,and suprised that one should ever have for a moment been preferred to the other. The Chinese tree of Heaven, or the Ailanthus, though a far more beautiful tree than the poplar, is destined we think to share the same fate, and be superseded by the natives of our forests.

Of all the trees, *not* natives of this country, which are planted for ornamental purposes, we know of none which so clearly deserves the preference as the Weeping Willow, *Salix babylonica.* The size to which it grows, and the deep green of its foliage, render it a deserved favorite. There is a voice too in the murmuring wave of its long graceful branches, which if it does not speak of dollars and cents, does of something far nobler and better, and appeals directly to the finest and most exalted feelings of our natures. Yet we have known a man who came into the possession of an estate, with a fine well finished dwelling, in the front yard of which two fine trees of this kind were growing, yet who ordered them at once to be cut down, assigning as a reason for the proceeding, that the associations produced by them were unpleasant. That man would probably have burnt West's picture of Christ healing the sick. The willow is easily propagated by cuttings, but considerable attention is requisite for a few of the first years of their growth, or their long flexible stems will with difficulty remain erect. This trouble extends but a short time, as the trunk soon becomes firm, and capable of supporting an enormous mass of foliage.

Of our native trees we give the first place to the Elm. Its rapid growth, the immense spread and grand curve of its branches, which when planted in avenues, rival in graceful rise and interlacing tracery the gothic columns and arches of former ages, and the great age to which it attains without loss of vigor, render it a most valuable ornamental tree. Of course these peculiarities must be taken into account when planting trees. To introduce the elm as an ornamental tree into a space as confined as that before the house of Sheridan in London, the yard of which he affirmed was not a yard, but only thirty-five inches, would be preposterous. The situation and the space must be proportioned to its growth, and then it will not disappoint the planter. The finest carriage drive in Europe, is the celebrated elm avenue at Windsor Castle, extending three miles in a direct line—the majestic trees interlocking their branches, and making a vista of the whole distance. Michaux has pronounced the American white elm to be the "most magnificent vegetable growing in the temperate zones."

The Linden or Basswood, *Tilia*, is another of our native forest trees that well repays the labor of planting. Few forest trees equal it in beauty of appearance, and none can be compared with it in the delicious fragrance of it flowers. The finest public square in Philadelphia, owes much of its celebrity to the magnificent rows of linden that encircle it. Its flowers are a great favorite with the honey bee, and while they last, a grove of the linden resounds with a continued hum.

The Buttonwood of the eastern states, the Sycamore of the west, or Cottonwood of the south, *Platanus occidentalis*, has been extensively used in some parts of the country as an ornamental tree, and in some situations may deserve the preference it has received. In the rich alluvion of our large streams, this tree attains a size unequaled by any other tree of the country. But there are objections to its use where clean walks or avenues are required, as it produces great quantities of balls that envelop the seeds; and after it has a few years growth, the outer bark

cracks, and is blown over the ground in a multitude of pieces.

Our forests furnish a great variety of evergreens, which may be advantageously employed to decorate grounds, or diversify the landscape. As these most generally grow in low land, or swamps, experience has shown that when they are transplanted, it should be into a deep loamy or sandy soil, and that where the substratum is hard, they will rarely succeed. The tamerack will flourish when taken from the wetest swamps and placed in deep sand or loam, while with a surface ever so rich, if it is shallow, and the roots lie on a hard pan, they will linger out a few miserable years of existence, and then die, with every mark of premature old age.

For transplanting trees, especially if taken from the forest, we prefer the spring of the year, though if the operation is well performed, it will rarely fail of succeeding, whether undertaken in the spring or fall. If taken from a nursery, with proper caution and prudence, few or none need perish; if from their native woods their chance of living is somewhat less. As many of the fibrous roots should be taken up with the tree as is possible; they should be as little exposed to the air as may be, that they may not be dried; and we have found in most cases a great benefit from cutting the top close at the time of planting. Sir Henry Stuart, of Scotland, removes trees of large size, roots, earth, branches and all, by the aid of suitable machinery, and with great success; and the system has been adopted to some extent in this country, for planting parks, squares, walks, &c. It is believed that trees when transplanted, suffer much oftener from being planted too deep than otherwise, and that no excuse can in general be offered for deep planting, but the necessity of guarding against winds until the trees are sufficiently rooted.

In planting trees for ornamental purposes, those that are handsome in their appearance, and neat in their habits, should be selected. There are some decent looking trees that would be, if planted near a dwelling, a perfect nuisance, from the colonies of flies, caterpillars, bugs, and pismires they would invite. Of this kind the common yellow willow furnishes a notable example. There are others that when planted, speedily convert, by shoots from the roots, the vicinity into a thicket: of this kind is the balm of Gilead poplar, once a great favorite. G.

Preserving Eggs.

The present is the season of the year in which farmers and others should provide themselves with a stock of eggs for the season, as eggs are both cheaper and better in May and June than they are at any other season of the year. Good fresh eggs properly prepared will keep at least a year, and have been kept much longer. Eggs dipped in varnish have been sent from India to England, and were hatched after their arrival. The great object seems to be the total exclusion of air, and the consequent evaporation of the fluids of the egg. Packed in salt, eggs sometimes keep well, the low temperature acting favorably; yet the air is not generally sufficiently excluded, —the yolk is apt to settle to the side of the shell, and the egg of course becomes worthless. Putting down in water thoroughly saturated with quick-lime is now generally adopted, and is found to be the cheapest as well as surest mode of keeping them uninjured. We have sometimes seen so much lime used as to pack close around the lower courses of eggs, and from which they could with difficulty be extricated. This is not necessary; that the water should be thoroughly impregnated with the lime is all that is required, and to secure this object, a thin layer of lime on the bottom of the vessel may be admissible, nothing more. G.

From the Cultivator.

The Wheat-Worm.

Jesse Buel—Having seen a call in one number of thy useful paper, the Cultivator, for information in relation to the weavel, or wheat insect, I send thee the result of my observations and discoveries, which, if not fully satisfactory to thy readers, I hope it will induce some of them to pursue my investigation, and if the farmers generally arrive to the same conclusion as myself, I think the time not far distant, when they will totally destroy the race of this destructive little foe.

In the first place, I have found that the insect which attacks the wheat is a small snuff-brown fly, which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat, when it is in full blow, the hull at that time being open. These eggs produce from three to fifteen little maggots to each deposite, and by the time the kernel gets to its milky state, they are sufficiently matured to convert it to their food.

And as the wheat becomes hard, they are so far advanced in the stage of their existence, as to prepare for their next and more elevated state of life, in the form of the fly. To effect this, they form to themselves, a covering or incrustation, which I shall compare to that of the cocoon of the silk-worm, in which they are protected for a next years development. And in this dormant state they still remain in the hull of the wheat, to be brought forth by the re-animating heat of spring, in the most perfect form of this insect life, the small snuff-brown fly; but like all other insects, can at all times be brought to active life by a proper degree of heat. I have carefully watched the wheat from the time of heading to maturity, and have discovered the fly, in numerous instances, pushed into the hull of the wheat while in the blow, and on examining, could discover the small eggs, or deposit, which produces the little maggot, which we term the weavel. It is but a short time they remain in the active maggot form, but the precise time I cannot say, but probably about as long as the wheat remains in the milky state. A few years past, at the time of harvesting my wheat, the season of harvesting was very rainy, and I put my wheat into the barn very damp, which caused it to heat in the mow. In the course of the fall I had occasion to go to the upper part of the barn, and I found the inside of the roof literally covered with this same little fly, which had been prematurely hatched by the heat of the mow. I threshed the wheat by a machine, and on cleaning, got several quarts of the cocoons of the weavel probably half of which were hollow, and the hole plain to be seen, where the fly escaped. The others were sound, and contained the insect in the same state of life as when it encased itself to be incubated by the heat of the next season. And this perfectly accounted for the innumerable swarms of flies which were in the roof of the barn.

In the spring following, or near the first of June, I was in my barn yard, when I had thrown out the straw of my wheat, and I found the heaps covered with the same kind of fly as was in the roof of the barn the fall before. And I have no doubt these flies were produced from the cocoon of the weavel, and like all other flies, live on putrifying and decayed substances; the manure of the yard affording ample subsistence, as they at first cannot fly—neither could those in the roof of the barn.

Now I conclude these flies are all hatched out about the same time, and the usual season that wheat is in the blow, is the exact time when these flies by a law of their nature, deposit their eggs for the continuance of their species. And this accounts for the fact, that very late sown wheat, and some pieces of very early wheat, escape the time of their deposit. In proof of the foregoing, I will mention a corroborating circumstance, which happened to a friend of mine, the same season I have been mentioning. He went east to sell the right of a threshing machine. When in Orange county, in Vermont, wishing to show the power of his machine, requested the privilege of threshing. A man, whose name I have now forgotten, told him he had a quantity of wheat which was very much destroyed by the weavel and mow heat, which he might thresh and welcome. Some time after he commenced threshing he found himself and machine covered with an immense quantity of small flies, which could not fly, which no doubt were the production of the weavel, and hatched in the fall by the heat of the mow.—The next parcel which he threshed, in the same neighborhood, and put up in good condition, produced no flies. I am particular in mentioning this fact, to show that the weavel is contained in the dormant state in the wheat, straw and chaff, and hatched in the spring following, from manure, barn litter, and heaps of straw; and is probably in the vigor of its life at the time wheat is in blow, and at that time deposits its eggs to be hatched the next season; and that wheat in the soft state, is the only article proper for nourishing their young while in the maggot form, and affording them safe keeping through the winter.

Now should these become established facts, it is plain to be seen that the united exertion of the farmers can, in two or three years, totally destroy their race.

The manner of destroying which I propose, is to thresh the wheat in the fields, which may easily be done by threshing machines, and burn all the straw and chaff in the fields, and burn over his stubble ground. Let this be practiced by every person who raises wheat, and in two years, I am bold to say, we shall not be troubled with the weavel. The wheat should be floured in the winter, and such as is kept for seed should be subjected to some process, to destroy what few insects may be lodged among it. But the farmers may rest assured, that the great evil of the insect in not in the seed wheat, but in the straw and chaff.

From thy friend, HENRY GREEN.
Kingsbury, N. Y., 5th mo., 16th, 1836.

Starch from Potatoes.

We are informed that the manufacture of Starch from Potatoes has engaged the attention of our enterprising neighbors in Vermont, and already become an important article of commerce, it being employed to a great extent by the New England cotton manufacturers and calico printers, with much success, as a substitute for wheat starch for the purposes of sizing and finishing cloths. Its superiority over wheat starch is conceded, we learn, by many of the principal manufacturing establishments. It gives to fabrics a more brilliant and elastic finish, requires less in quantity and bears a less price; three important considerations, which we should suppose would induce every manufacturer to try the experiment of its use. The mode of preparation is similar to that observed in wheat starch, except that it requires a slight fermentation, which is produced by exposing it to the air for a short period.—*Troy Whig.*

The Northampton Courier, says that the Hon. Daniel Webster is about commencing the cultivation of the Mulberry. He has sent 5000 trees to be planted on his farm in Marshfield.

The Richmond and Frederickburgh, (Va.) rail road just opened, is already found inadequate for the travel. The six cars carrying 320 persons, are daily crammed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Great Sale of Durham Cattle.

Mr. Tucker—Being an admirer as well as a breeder of the "Improved Durham Short Horned" cattle, I attended the public sale of J. Hare Powel's stock, consisting of twenty-four head of all ages, from eight days to ten or twelve years, sold at auction at Powelton, on the 25th of April.

The animals were turned on to the lawn, in front of his mansion, and seemed conscious of their superiority, as they moved about with all the majesty imaginable. They were in fine condition, and showed off to the best advantage.

"Whatsoever differences of opinion may prevail respecting the comparative merits of our several breeds of cattle," says a writer on British cattle, "it must be admitted that the Short Horns present themselves to notice under circumstances of peculiar interest. Possessing in an eminent degree a combination of qualities which have generally been considered incompatible, and rendered irresistibly attractive to the eye by their splendid frames, and beautifully varied colors, it is not surprising that they have realized for their breeders enormous sums of money; and that, throughout our whole island, and in every foreign country where agriculture is attended to, they are in increasing request."

The auctioneer's hammer has unequivocally tested the estimation in which this superior breed of cattle is held; and I regret to say, that Ohio and Kentucky are to receive pretty much all the benefits from them. Although the prices would seem high to some, still they are much below what the same blood could be had for in England. I saw those imported for the Ohio company last August, and think they would suffer in comparison with Mr. Powel's, although they were beef.

Below is a catalogue of the animals, with the names of the purchasers, residence and price.

No.		Price.
1.	*Mandane*—White, bred by Mr. Barker, England, aged ——, sold to Mr. White, of Kentucky, for	$600
2.	*Ohio*—White, 17 months old, bred by Mr. Powell, sold to Mr. Smith, of Ohio, for	700
3.	*Mandane 2d*—White, 2 years old, bred by Mr. Powel, sold to Mr. Gratz, of Kentucky, for	510
4.	*Belina 2d*—Roan, 5 years old, bred by Mr. Powel, sold to Mr. Gratz, of Kentucky, for	560
5.	*Belina 3d*—Red and white, calf, bred by Mr. Powel, sold to Mr. Neff, of Ohio, for	300
6.	*Bertram 2d*—Red and white, 2 years old, bred by Mr. Powel, sold to Mr. Crugar, of Virginia, for	500
7.	*Desdemona 2d*—Red and white, 2 years old, bred by Mr. Powel, sold to Mr. Martin, of Ohio, for	480
8.	*Bertram 4th*—Red and white, 5 weeks old, sold to Mr. Purvis, of Penn. for	260
9.	*Virginia 2d*—Red and white, sold to Mr. Gratz, of Kentucky, for	500
10.	*Virginia 3d*—Red roan, 2 years old, sold Mr. Purvis, of Penn. for	440
11.	*Florinda*—Red and white, 3 years old, sold to Mr. Brent, of Kentucky, for	590
12.	*Adonis 2d*—Red and white, 18 months old, sold to Mr. Denney, of Penn. for	260
13.	*Blockley*—Red, 10 months old, sold to Mr. Martin, of Ohio, for	305
14.	*Lubin*—Roan, 10 months old, sold to Mr. Mr. Morgan, of Hartford, Conn. for	205
15.	*Denton 2d*—Red and white, 10 months old, sold to Dr. Thomas, of Penn. for	510
16.	*Burletta 2d*—Red and white, sold to Mr. Martin, of Ohio, for	340
17.	*Ruby 2d*—Deep red, 3 years old, sold to Mr. Brent, of Kentucky, for	290
18.	*Defiance*—Deep red, 9 months, sold to Mr. Barney, of Penn. for	290
19.	*Powelton*—Red and white, 8 months old, sold to Mr. Harris, of New Jersey, for	180
20.	*Daphne*—Roan, sold to Mr. Neff, of Kentucky, for	100
21.	*Daphne 2d*—Roan, 2 years old, sold to Mr. Barney, of Penn. for	185
22.	*York Belle*—Roan, 2 years old, sold to Mr. Barney, of Kentucky, for	155
23.	*Mandane 3d*—Roan, 8 weeks old, sold to Mr. White, of Kentucky, for	150
24.	*Bertram 5th*—Red and white, 8 days old, sold to Mr. Martin, of Ohio, for	120

Albany, May 25, 1836. C. N. Bement.

Sale of Dr. Hosack's Stock.

Having been furnished with a marked Catalogue of the sales and prices obtained for the stock belonging to the late Dr. Hosack, which was sold at auction at Hyde Park on the 20th of May, we subjoin a list to the above interesting communication from our friend Bement of Albany.

No.	COWS.	Price.
1.	*Lady Lodi*—White, by Regent, sold to C. L. Cameron, New York, for	$80,00
2.	*Miss Peggy*—Red and white, by Banquo, sold to T. Swift, New Jersey,	92,50
3.	*Miss Kelly*—Red and white, 5½ years old, sold to T. Swift, New Jersey,	82,50
4.	*Young Beauty*—Red and white, by Regent, 10 years old, sold to James Ward, N. Y.	70,00
5.	*Lady Hazel*—Red and white, imported in 1825, sire, Favorite, sold to R. H. Pearsall, New York,	110,00
6.	*Lady Mary*—Red and white, 4 years old, by Regent, sold to W. J. Cantelo, New York,	82,50
7.	*Dutchess*—Yellow and White, 4 years old, by Matchem, sold to W. J. Cantelo,	100,00
8.	*Beauty*—4 years old, by Malcom, sold to Geo. Bishop,	105,00
9.	*Lilly*—White, 3 years old, by Matchem, (calf with her,) to Mr. Bradhurst, New York,	125,00
10.	Three years old heifer, red and white,	110,00
11.	Yearling heifer, white, sold to B. Poor, Virginia,	70,00
12.	Yearling heifer, spotted, half blood, to the same,	35,00
13.	Yearling heifer, red, half blood,	20,00
14.	*Lady Holland*, Dutch Cow,	30,00
15.	An Alderny Cow and calf, to B. Poor,	67,50
	BULLS.	
16.	*Matchem*, 6 years old, by Regent, dam Flora, sold to G. P. Shipman, New York,	110,00
17.	*Washington*, 4 years old, by Matchem, dam Snowdrop, to James Roberts,	130,00
18.	*Sir John*, white, by Macduff out of Lady Lodi, to Mr. Bradhurst,	90,00

It may not be improper to remark, that the above animals, though stated to be thorough bred, are not, as we are informed, what are known by breeders as *Herd Book* stock.

Sale of Hogs.

At the same time were sold a lot of hogs at the prices annexed. They were from Bement's improved China Boar:

1	Sow and 7 Pigs, for	$26,00
1	Sow and 3 Pigs,	21,50
1	Sow,	18,00
7	Shoats, at $10 each,	70,00

The Winter of 1835-6.

By W. G.

The winter of 1835-6 is past, yet such has been its duration and severity, the enormous quantity of snow that had fallen, and the consequent suffering occasioned both to man and beast, that it will unquestionably be remembered as one of those hard winters that seem to visit us once in about half a century, and like the Nilometer at Cairo, serve as standards by which successive generations estimate the intensity and severity of succeeding winters. There is the most conclusive evidence, that the northern regions of our planet were at some remote period of time blessed with a climate much warmer than at present; and some philosophers have been speculating on the probability, that the earth was again slowly returning to a point that would reproduce so desirable a consummation to those who are now shivering under the frosts of our arctic winters. The present winter we think however will give the *coup de grace* to such visions, and teach all who live north of "Mason's and Dixon's line," that anthracite coal and hickory, and thick woolen over-coats and fur gloves, and abundance of hay and oats, will be required six months in the year for a century to come at least.

The first snow of consequence that fell the past winter commenced on the night of the 22d of November, and fell to the depth of 18 inches, making excellent sleighing, and extending over most of the northern states. By the forepart of January this snow had mostly disappeared, and a slight thaw and rain in the beginning of the month left the ground mostly naked. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the wind blew strong from S. E. to N. of E., and on the night of the 8th commenced a storm of snow, mingled at intervals with hail and rain, which lasted until 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th. The wind for the last 36 hours of the storm blew strongly and steadily directly from the N. to which point of the compass it had gradually swept round from S. of E. Although quite damp in falling, and hence very compact, at the close of the storm the snow was from four to four and a half feet deep on a level; and experiment showed that there was not less than twenty pounds weight on a square foot, thus demonstrating that a greater quantity of water had fallen in the shape of snow than had ever been recorded in the country in the same space of time. On the coast of New England the direction of the wind during the storm was much as in the interior, the snow at Boston and Portland being about a foot in depth. On the high lands in Litchfield, Berkshire, and the adjoining counties of Vermont, it was about 2½—the same at Albany; while from the Little Falls to Cayuga lake its average depth was four feet. Westward the quantity decreased rapidly, so that at Rochester there was only 18 inches, one foot at Lockport, and at Buffalo little or none. It is remarkable that south of the Potomac, and west of the Allegany mountains, the wind or the storm was not felt at all, and near the Mississippi river the weather was clear and fine at the time the snows of Greenland seemed heaped upon us at once. The north part of Pennsylvania felt the storm in an equal or greater degree with New York. This snow had settled but little previous to the 24th of Janu.

ary, when there commenced another heavy fall of snow from E. and N. E. This storm was much more severe at the E. and S. than the former. From Boston to Utica its average depth was nearly three feet; from Utica to the Cayuga lake about 2 feet; and further westward only enough falling to make good sleighing. Independent of these heavy snows, smaller quantities frequently fell; and careful estimates, made at different places from Bangor in Maine to Auburn in New York, show that in the greater part of New England, the northern part of Pennsylvania, and in east and central New York, not less than nine feet of snow on a level has fallen during the winter. This quantity would be deemed unprecedented, had not the records of some of those winters of which we have spoken reached us, and demonstrated that there is nothing in the matter of snow new under the sun. Lewis asserts, in his history of Lynn, Mass., that in 1717 a great snow-storm occurred in February. "The snow fell from ten to twenty feet deep, and generally covered the lower story of the houses. Cottages of one story were buried, so that the people dug passages from one house to another under the snow. Many of the farmers lost their cattle, sheep and swine, and most of the sheep and swine that were saved, lived from one to two weeks without food." This snow extended over the greater part of New England. Another winter in which the quantity of snow and the severity of the cold equaled the past, was the memorable "hard winter" of 1781–2, during the war of the revolution, and which is still fresh in the recollection of the survivors of that important period.

The great degree of cold, and its long duration, formed another very observable feature of the past winter. For months in the northern section of our country and in the Canadas, the thermometer was almost constantly below the freezing point. The meteorological record of Dartmouth college, shows that between November and April, the mercury was below zero no less than 67 times; and the average rate of the thermometer, at the time of these observations, was 8¼. The extreme cold, instead of being confined to particular sections of the country, as is most generally the case, seemed to extend over the whole in an extraordinary degree. The severity of an arctic winter seemed to have come upon us at once, and we were forcibly reminded of Professor Pallas at Irkutsk, and the hardy adventurers in search of the north-west passage. Purified quicksilver exposed to the open air in a teasaucer congealed perfectly solid at Rodman in Jefferson county in this state, and among the places where mercury froze in the thermometer, Franconia in New Hampshire may be mentioned.

The instances of death and extreme suffering from cold, have been far more numerous the past winter than have ever before been known in the United States. Whole families in secluded situations, shut out from the world and from relief by the impassable masses of snow, have perished; stage drivers and travelers have frozen, and even in South Carolina two men were frozen to death, a thing there wholly unprecedented. Rivers at the south, hitherto untouched, were passable on the ice; most of the small bays and sounds on the Atlantic coast were shut up; with the exception of Newport and New York, the harbors of the middle and northern states were completely blockaded by the ice; the passage from New York to Long Island Sound was obstructed for a number of weeks; the Sound itself was frozen over so that foot passengers crossed from Norwalk to Long Island, a thing which has not before occurred since the hard winter during the Revolution. Clear blue ice 31 inches thick was cut from the Connecticut river opposite Hartford; the Skaneateles lake, which since the settlement of the country has been rarely frozen entirely over, and never so as to render it safe traveling upon it, was wholly covered with ice of more than a foot in thickness, and for weeks served every purpose of a public highway; and the smaller lakes were shut in with ice from 3 to 3½ feet in thickness. The roads were rendered impassable by the vast quantity and density of the snow; the U. S. mail, in spite of the most vigorous exertions, was in most cases delayed for two or three days; and country roads not absolutely required for traveling purposes, were left till the blockade was raised by the rains and the sun of April.

The unusual severity of the past winter has not been confined in its effects to America. According to the foreign journals, the vineyards and olives of the south of France, and the countries of Italy between the Alps and the Appenines, have suffered severely from the cold. At Constantinople the temperature was compared to that of Moscow; and the Asiatic shivered at the unwonted piercing blasts which swept over them from the Black Sea.

In the United States the effects of the cold on the flocks and herds have been much the most sensibly felt in those parts of the country where the breeding of cattle and sheep, and the dairy, forms the great business of the inhabitants. In such sections the prolonged winter has been most disastrous. In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, the northern and middle parts of New York, and the northern parts of Pennsylvania, multitudes of cattle and sheep have perished, and the greatest difficulty and expense has in many places been encountered, to preserve the lives of the remainder. A severe, but we trust a salutary lesson, has been read to our agriculturists, not to trust to chance the feeding of cattle and sheep when the earth may be covered with snow for six months; and to use every precaution and measure which necessity or experience has suggested, to ward off the accumulated evils which a want of food for stock in *any* winter always produces. W. G.

Otisco, May 1, 1836.

Inquiries, &c.

Will the editor of the Farmer, or some of its able correspondents, give a few useful hints on the construction of chimneys? A few practical observations, founded on experiment and a knowledge of pneumatics, would really oblige one—I doubt not many of the readers of your excellent publication. A good drawing chimney, in a tolerable tight room, is almost a *desideratum* in this neighborhood. I am well aware that a constant supply of air is requisite to keep up fire, and to carry the smoke up the chimney; but it is an unpleasant thing, on a cold mid-winter night, to be seated in a house nearly as *airy* as a corn-crib, and with a chimney sufficiently capacious to receive an elephant, and still obliged to inhale a *blue atmosphere*.

Dr. Cooper says, "contract the space immediately over the fire, so that you may be sure of the air being well heated there: this will ensure a current upwards." And Count Rumford directs that the throat of a chimney should not be more than six or seven inches wide. These are names of great weight, and their observations seem philosophical.

A friend has promised me a large number of white oaks of a handsome nursery size. When is the proper season for transplanting, and in what should their treatment differ from common fruit trees?

What are the names of a few of the best varieties of the plum, cherry, and peach? and when the proper season for inoculating?

The wheat crops between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes will be deficient one-third in consequence of the heavy snows during the late winter. Wheat after oats has entirely failed. I last fall sowed ten acres of oat stubble with wheat. Two small portions of the field, about one half acre each, I covered with straw immediately after the oats were removed, which being set on fire, burnt the stubble clean to the ground. These portions were, after this, treated like the rest of the field. They now promise 18 or 20 bushels to the acre, while the rest of the field is bare as the highway.

I think I saw in a late number of the Farmer a statement that the Cayuga lake never froze. This last winter the entire surface was frozen, so that cutters and sleighs passed over it.

The apples, plums and cherries, promise plenty of fruit, but the peaches have suffered greatly by the severity of the winter. UTILITARIAN.

Ulysses, Tompkins co., May 20, 1836.

Propagation by Layering.

This mode of propagating is employed to multiply various kinds of plants, and in many species and varieties it presents one of the readiest modes of effecting this object. The process consists in burying a part of a branch, in the earth, in in order to have it strike root, that it may then be separated from its parent stock, and ultimately become an independent plant. The operation may be confined to a single sprout or branch, or the entire top if the size of the plant will admit, may be laid; and with a view to produce one or many plants. The prevailing nursery practice, upon trees, is to cut off the main stock at the surface of the ground; a number of sprouts will spring from the stool, and make a strong growth the first season. The spring following, before the sap flows freely, the ground is well dug about the stool, and the sprouts are laid; that is, the shoot, or extremity of the shoot intended to become a new plant, is half separa-

ted from the parent plant, at a few inches distant from its extremity, and while this permits the ascent of the sap at the season of its rising, the remainder half of the stem, being cut through and separated, forms a dam or sluice to the decending sap, which, thus interrupted in its progress, exudes at the wound in the form of a granular protuberance, which throws out roots. In plants difficult to take root, the knife may be drawn up an inch from the notch, through the pith, separating thus far the two halves. Make then a hole in the dug soil, with a spade or wooden spatula, press down gently into it the part notched, three or four inches, fasten it there with the forked stick shown in the cut, raise the end of the shoot to a perpendicular direction, and some inches at least above the surface of the ground, put in the earth and press it gently down. Some layers will become sufficiently rooted the first season, others require two seasons. Plants that strike from cuttings, as the willow, grape, currant, gooseberry, &c., if notched between the buds, and often without this precaution, and buried, except the extreme point, will produce roots at each joint, and a sprout from most or all the buds. (*a*) shows a stool with two branches laid, (*b*) an entire branch or vine laid, (*c*) the stick to hold them in their place. When sufficiently rooted, the layer is separated from the parent stock, and planted out, (*dd*) two laid branches.

A common mode of performing the operation, is to omit the *notch* in the laid branch—but to enter the knife just below a bud, as far as the pith, and to make one cut only, by extending the knife an inch upwards through the pith, thus cleaving the layers that the parts shall not again unite. A little coarse sand thrown under the cut part of the layer, facilitates its taking root.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

The currant, gooseberry, grape, mulberry, privet, plane or button wood, some kinds of apples, as the codlins and burknots, quince, and many ornamental shrubs, are readily propagated by cuttings. So are, of border flowers, the dahlia, rocket, cardinal flower, lichness, &c. Although some of these cuttings are usually taken off in autumn, winter or spring, and readily strike, yet there are others, that, according to Loudon, ought to be taken from the mother plant when the growth is most rapid, or when the cuttings most abound in sap, in order that, in returning by the bark, it may form a callous or protruding ring, of granular substance, between the bark and wood, whence the root proceeds. This remark applies principally to green-house plants. As this callous, or ring of spongy matter, is generally formed in ripened wood, the cutting, when taken from the mother plant, should contain a part of the former year, or in plants which grow twice a year, of the wood of the former growth.

The preparation of the cutting depends on, or is guided by this principle, that the power of protruding buds or roots, resides chiefly, and in most cases entirely, at what are called joints, or at those parts where leaves or buds already exist. Hence it is that cuttings ought always to be cut across, with the smoothest and soundest section possible, at an eye or joint. And as buds are in a more advanced state in wood somewhat ripened, or fully formed, than in a state of formation, this section ought to be made in the growth of the preceding season, or as it were in the point between the two growths.

Cuttings may not exceed in length six or twelve inches, should ordinarily embrace four or more buds, and the terminal buds, being often not well matured, may be cut off. But one, or at most two buds, need be left above the surface of the soil, and in the grape these may be covered with loose earth. The short jointed wood of the grape is preferable, as it is more indurated, and contains more concentrated food, to produce roots and leaves, than long jointed wood. In the currant and gooseberry, if it is desired to grow them on single stems, instead of stools, all the buds but two or three at the upper extremity should be carefully gouged out with a sharp knife. Cuttings of the grape, currant, gooseberry, and of most deciduous trees and shrubs, may be taken from the mother plant any time after the fall of the leaf, and before the swelling of the bud in the spring, and may be preserved by being kept in a moist cellar, or buried in the earth. In planting the earth should be made perfectly mellow, to enable the young roots to shoot freely. The ground should therefore be dug, a narrow trench made to insert the cuttings, and the earth pressed well around them after they have been put down.—*Cultivator.*

The West—Agriculture.

Agriculture in new countries is carried on in an exhausting and improvident manner. To an inhabitant of an old state, where economy is better known, it is quite shocking to observe the prodigal waste of timber consumed in clearing a western plantation. Entire primitive forests, girdled, wither, and rot away—food for the woodpecker species, which is very numerous in this country—or are at once felled with the axe, and burned in heaps. Thus, millions of sturdy oaks and giant hickories, through whose tops the winds of many winters have whistled, are transformed in a brief hour to thin blue smoke, and mere blue smoke.

The land once cleared, is exhausted by an uninterrupted succession of crops—until, the product yearly growing less and less, the proprietor becomes dissatisfied, and sells out to some less opulent or less avaricious neighbor, and removes to some new elysium in the west.

There is nothing new under the sun:—the same process has been going on in all the southern states. The greedy havoc of a wasteful, merciless system of agriculture, has tended to impoverish all the states bordering on the Atlantic; none of the soil retains its original fertility, except the deep alluvial banks of the rivers, and I suppose even they begin to feel the effects of wear and tear.

The consequence of all this is two fold: first, necessity has driven a considerable portion of the people of these states to emigrate westward; and secondly, a re-action has ensued in the system of agriculture, and means are taken to renovate the constitution of a deteriorated soil. Marl and other modifications of lime are brought into use, science and the press lend their aid, and at length "the wilderness blossoms like the rose."—*Far. Register.*

Lambs.

Lambs should always be left at home when sheep are to be washed, as they are saved much fatigue where the distance is considerable, and many accidents incident to a pen, crowded as they are at such times; besides the advantage of having the sheep go directly home without any trouble, after washing. Ticks are very injurious to sheep at all ages, but more so to lambs, as they have the trouble of them in summer; the ticks leaving the old ones for a more secure retreat on the lambs. To destroy ticks, I take 10 or 12 lbs. of tobacco stalks for one hundred lambs, (which I buy of the tobacconists for as many pence,) and at the time I shear sheep, put it into a tub sufficiently large to dip them in, and fill it with water, and let it soak six or eight days, when I get up my lambs, mark, dock and alter them, then dip them into tobacco juice; this not only kills the ticks, but is serviceable to the wounds made in docking and altering, and is all the remedy I ever apply to such wounds. Dipping the lambs in that way two successive years, will destroy all the ticks in the flock.

The method of docking lambs by taking hold of the tail and cutting it off while the animal is struggling to escape, is very cruel, as it leaves the bone longer than the skin, which not only makes it very sore, but induces the flies to work at it, which endangers the life of the lamb. My method is, to have a man take up the lamb, and place the tail bottom upwards on the square edge of a block; then with a large knife, I crowd the skin which is loose up to the body, and strike the knife with a hammer, which leaves the skin longer than the bone, and the wound heals in a short time. I alter lambs by cutting the pouch off close to the body, which leaves nothing to impede the shears, more than cording, and is attended with less trouble. Lambs that have much wool on them, should be sheared about the pouch to prevent the blood and wool from becoming so hard as to obstruct the discharge of matter from the wound. Lambs should be weaned the last of August, and have a good chance to feed till November; then oats in the bundle two or three months, as their condition may require.—*D. S. Curtis.*

Cut-Worm.

The ravages of this insect last spring, particularly in our corn fields, gives an importance to every suggestion which may promise a preventive. The remedy suggested below, has the sanction of philosophy as well as experience, and promises the further benefit of being decidedly beneficial to the growth of the corn.

The labor and expense of making the application are comparatively trivial. It is probably the caustic qualities of the alkali afforded by the ashes and lime, that keep the worm from the circle of its influence, or destroys it. We copy the article from the *Tenessee Farmer.*

"As soon as the corn is covered with earth, let a hand follow, having a bag hanging at his side, containing ashes and plaster mixed, one third of the latter, and two thirds of the former, or ashes alone, either leached or unleached. The latter would probably be preferable—and let him drop a handful on each hill of corn. We would recommend, where it can be obtained, the partial substitution of lime for ashes, in which case, to preserve the hands of the dropper from injury, it will be necessary for him to use a cup, shell, or gourd, with which to take up the lime—each bag should be large enough to contain as much of the substance used as the dropper can conveniently carry. We request our readers in this vicinity to give the foregoing a fair trial, and to furnish us with an accurate account of the result, both as to its effects in preventing the ravages of the Cut-Worm and in increasing the crop. In our use of ashes and plaster, they were dropped on the seed corn, and covered with it. The effect on the crop was decidedly and greatly beneficial. For preventing the ravages of the Cut-Worm, there is good reason to believe that it would be best to deposit the ashes on the hill after the corn is covered, and this mode will probably be found nearly, if not quite, as beneficial in increasing the crop."

Wire Worm.

Schenectada, 18th June, 1836.

Sir—In many parts of this country, the wire worm and grub have injured the corn, oats and barley, growing on land that had previously been in grass. Does ploughing grass land in the fall kill the worm? I am inclined to think it does not, because a meadow on our Mohawk flats, containing four acres, was ploughed last fall and planted this spring with corn previously soaked in a solution of copperas. The corn planted on three of the acres was also smeared with tar. The worms have been much more destructive among the corn that was tarred, than that which was not. This was probably owing to their being more numerous in that part of the field. A few days since, in reading one of late numbers of that valuable English periodical the Farmers' Series of Useful Knowledge, I found that in England they destroy these worms in grass lands in the following manner:—Knowing that the worms come above ground in the night, they at that time spread quicklime in a state of powder, over the grass, which is evenly done by throwing it with a shovel high in the air from the rear of the cart, which is driven across the field. The worms crawling about at that time are covered with lime, which soon kills them.

Respectfully yours, C. H. T.

Remarks.—The wire worm, we think, does not come to the surface at night—It remains fixed in the corn upon which it preys. It is the alkaline property of the lime, carried down by water, which destroys them, if any thing. Tar is no preventive, nor fall ploughing, nor any application that we know of. Salt, at the rate of two

or three bushels to the acre, is said to be efficacious. The grub or cut-worm comes to the surface at night.—*Albany Cultivator.*

From the Newburgh Telegraph.

April 7, 1836.

To the Editor, Sir:—In your paper of the 24th ult. you publish from the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, over the signature of Mr. David Harris, a farmer of that place, the whole amount of the proceeds of his farm for the year 1835, which amounted to the round sum of $3,292 94; and the amount of the sales of the same (after deducting $275 for labor) gave a nett profit of $2,447 94. You ask then "Is it the superiority in the soil of Old Dutchess, or the superior skill of her farmers, which enables them to shew results so incomparably beyond any that have been shown from Old Orange," and you quaintly remark, "see that it be not found in the latter," viz: the superior skill of the farmers of Dutchess over those of Orange. Now sir I have no desire in the least to detract from the justice due, and justly due, to Mr. Harris, as an enterprising farmer, for knowing goes beyond report, and my opinion is that Mr. Harris is an enterprising man and a skilful farmer, or in the common phrase a *good farmer.* But I do not think the result depended entirely on his superior skill, nor the superiority of the soil, but arose from the high state of cultivation, combined with the location of Mr. Harris' farm, added to the fact, that he has a hay press on his farm, for you will find that it was principally the sale of Hay which swelled the amount of sales. If you deduct the price of the hay it leaves but $685 44. Now I have been informed by Mr. Harris himself that his farm is in a high state of cultivation, and I have heard that it contains 160 acres, and well supplied with meadow, and Mr. Harris had $23 50 per ton for the hay sold, which is at least one third more than the ordinary price of hay. So that I would infer from this, (if correct,) that it is not alone the superior skill of Mr. Harris nor the superiority of the soil, (though I have known Mr. Harris as a farmer of the town of Newburgh, and think that he is possessed of no ordinary degree of skill as a farmer) that could have enabled him to show any thing to be compared with his late statement. I think it is owing in a great measure to the reasons I have stated. I therefore hope that the farmers of Orange county will take the hint and give through your valuable journal the information which will create a spirit of emulation among them, for we have good farmers and good farms in Orange County. I myself am a farmer of the town of Newburgh. My farm consists of sixty acres, not inferior to any in Orange County, yet far inferior in state of cultivation. Twelve and a half acres is a wood lot, about 30 acres tillable, part of which is very stony.

It is principally under grass. I will give you a statement of my sales of this farm for the year 1835, as follows:

Butter (sold fresh and freight deducted,) 931 lbs.	$203 94
Calves,	10 48
Beef, principally young cattle,*	86 50
Potatoes 107½ bush. 37½ cts.	40 31
Pork, dead,	76 29
Cider,	12 60
Oats, 77 bushels, at 50 cts.	38 50
Rye, 19½ bushels, at 94 cts.	18 28
Corn, 24 bushels, at 72 cts.	18 72
Buckwheat, 12 bushels, at 50 cts.	6 00
Apples and Turnops,	4 00
Poultry,	14 75
	$530 27

Now sir if a small farm so situated will produce so much with a farmer professing hardly ordinary skill, what will be the result when superior skill, good soil and well cultivated farms are combined. If you think the above would be a means of making our farmers speak out it is at your service. A SUBSCRIBER.

Newburgh, March 31, 1836.

*The sale of beef lessened my stock, but I have grain and hay to sell that will amount to what the cattle butchered were worth last spring which will make the beef the grain of last year. I winter but 10 Cows and 2 Horses.

List of Payments

For the Farmer from April 8, to June 3, 1836.

For vol. 6.

Stephen Van Rensselaer.
Agricul. Reading Room, Warren, Pa.
Charles H. Shoemaker.
Paschal Morris.
Lake I. Teft.
Ichabod Lawrence.
Chester Moses.
Calvin D. Bingham.
Rodman Place.
Alfred Lathrop.
Thomas Wood.
Benj. Bear.
George Hentig.
Dexter Merrie.
John E. Hinman.
R. B. Monell.
Abraham Deuell.
Nelson D. Young.
Lauren Beach.
Abner Edwards.
Ira Gregory.
James Thompson.
Franklin Intelligencer.
Samuel W. Gartley.
Davis Hurd.
George Delong.
Wm. Root.
W. D. Morgan.
Russel Weaver.
H. Tripp.
Aaron Younglove.
Thomas J. Owen.
Henry Waldron.
Walter Culler.
Bela Hubbard.
John Jones.
John Gulick.
Thomas Mather, Jr.
Aaron Luckens.
Wm. Foulke.
Thomas J. Field.
Thomas Williams.
Alanson Arnold.
Jesse Heartley.
George Harroun.
Isaac Durfee.
H. Cleveland.
Thomas Foster.
E. S. Walker.
Jacob Anderson.
Jacob L. Kinter.
Craven Lane.
H. L. Fabrique.
Whiting S. Shepard.
Daniel B. Eldred.
Nathaniel Millman.
Richard Pomeroy.
Luke M. Pratt.
Wm. C. Russell.
Gideon Lapham.
Wm. S. Burling.
Thomas Burling.
Warren Granger.
Henry Shippen.

For vols. 5 and 6.

Dr. Thomas Wood.
J. H. Lathrop.
Timothy Barber.
W. Brooks King.

For vols. 6 and 7.

Ellis Cleaver.

From April 1, 1836, to April 1, 1837.

Wm. Hastings.
Judson Winton.
Joshua Y. Jones.
Huram Corson.
E. Baldwin.

From June 1, 1836, to June 1, 1837.

James C. Sayre.
Thomas L. L. Brent.

For vol. 5.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, 3 copies.
Samuel M. Patterson.
Samuel Young.
Wm. H. Goodwin.
Philetus Warren.

First half of vol. 6.

George L. Beckwith.
John Leflar.
Elias Beach.
George Rockwell.
James Cockhutt.
A. R. Clark.
Wm. H. Hanford.

Last half of vol. 6.

Isaac Terry.
Elias Cost.
Job R. Mather.
G. Davis.
Ira S. Hitchcock.
Briggs & Webster.
Austin Wilcox.

From July, 1836, to July 1837.

Mahlon S. Kirkbride.
Jacob Griffin.

For vols. 4, 5 and 6.

Robert Locke.
German Baker.

Thomas Askew, for vols. 5, 6 and 7.
Pliney Hudson, last half of vol. 5, and vol. 6.
H. S. Reid, do.
Allen Benton, from Ap. 1, 1836, to Oct. 1, 1837.
Warren Green, for vols. 3, 4 and 5.
Samuel Willing, from July, 1835, to July, 1836.
Joseph Paterson, from Oct. 1, 1835, to July, '36.
Franklin Frost, from April to Oct. 1836.
Luther Hovey, from Aug. 1835, to Aug. 1836.

Flower Seeds and Plants.

IN addition to their former stock, the subscribers are now receiving a new supply of Flower Seeds, including many rare and extremely beautiful varieties never before introduced here. Price, 6 cents a paper—20 varieties for $1, 50 varieties for $2, 100 varieties for $4.

DOUBLE DAHLIA ROOTS.

A fine assortment from the unrivaled collection of Messrs. Buel & Wilson, Albany. These will be potted and ready for sale in a few days.

GREEN-HOUSE OR PARLOR PLANTS.

A splendid collection in a fine healthy condition for sale at low prices.

apr 30-ftf REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR MAY, 1836.

Days.	10 A. M. therm.	10 A. M. barometer.	10 A. M. winds.	10 A. M. sky.	10 P. M. therm.	10 P. M. barometer.	10 P. M. winds.	10 P. M. sky.
1	70	29,80	N	fair	62	29,65	E	fair
2	73	29,45	S	cloudy*a*	65	29,40	S	cloudy
3	70	29,30	S W	do	46	29,45	N W	fair
4	46	29,65	N	fair	46	29,65	N W	do
5	62	29,70	S E	do	48	29,65	E	do
6	66	29,50	S E	do	64	29,35	S	do
7	64	29,40	N	cloudy	47	29,65	N E	dog
8	56	29,60	N E	fair	48	29,65	W	do*h*
9	60	29,80	W	do	56	29,75	W	do
10	76	29,80	W	do	60	29,65	W	do
11	76	29,55	S W	do	66	29,45	S W	do
12	86	29,50	S W	do	62	29,15	W	cloudy
13	41	29,65	N	cloudy	44	29,75	N	fair
14	56	29,90	S E	fair*b*	47	29,75	N E	do
15	70	29,65	S W	do	70	29,50	S W	cloudy*i*
16	84	29,50	W	do	64	29,50	W	do*j*
17	70	29,50	W	cloudy*c*	60	29,65	N W	fair
18	60	29,65	N W	fair	54	29,70	W	do
19	62	29,85	N E	do	66	29,80	E	do
20	76	29,55	W	cloudy*d*	61	29,45	S W	cloudy
21	75	29,45	S W	fair	61	29,45	S W	do
22	78	29,35	S W	cloudy*e*	54	29,25	E	do
23	66	29,30	W	fair	58	29,45	N	fair
24	50	29,45	E	cloudy*f*	50	29,35	E	cloudy*k*
25	54	29,40	E	do*f*	52	29,55	N	do
26	47	29,65	N E	do*f*	50	29,40	E	do*l*
27	56	29,50	S	do*f*	56	29,50	S W	do*m*
28	66	29,55	E	do*f*	56	29,58	S E	do*n*
29	56	29,55	N E	do*f*	56	29,55	N E	do*n*
30	60	29,65	S E	do*f*	50	29,75	S E	do
31	61	29,75	E	fair	58	29,65	E	fair

MEAN.—Ther. 58.5—Bar. 29.56—Rain 5.5 in.

a Rainy, ther. 85° at noon—*b* frost, grapes, &c. injured—*c* trees not fully leaved—*d* thun. shower from the s. w.—*e* rainy all day—*f* rainy—*g* very dry—*h* arch of the aurora in the sky, extending from east to west across the hemisphere, time about 9 o'clock P. M., duration about 20 minutes—*i* spring water 45°—*j* at 7 P. M. high wind, great clouds of dust, followed by small showers—*k* very rainy all day—*l* rains fast—*m* showers till 4 P. M.—*n* showers all day.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

17, *Exchange-street, Rochester.*

BUYS and sells Farms and City Property on commission, and attends to the collection of Mortgages.

☞ Several valuable Farms for sale.

February, 1836. feb 20f6m*

Robbins' Planting Machine.

WITH this Machine Corn, Beans, Peas, Broom Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Turneps, Onions, and seeds of almost every description, can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe. One man may easily plant five acres a day, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and in rows two and a half feet apart.

Machines can be had by applying to REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Rochester; C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL T. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

Lowville, Nov. 24, 1835. nov 28-6m

Mangel Wurtzel & Turnep Seeds.

A LARGE importation of superior MANGEL WURTZEL, WHITE FIELD, AND OTHER TURNEP SEEDS, together with a fine lot of English Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1835, just received at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

We are confident these seeds will prove of the first quality, and they will be afforded at a less price than heretofore.

may 7 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Personal and Domestic Habits of Washington.—Speaking of the retirement of Washington at Mount Vernon, one of his biographers says:

"He here put in practice that system of regularity and temperance in every species of indulgence and labor, which he persevered in, as far as was consistent with his circumstances and situation, during the remainder of his life. His moments were numbered and divided, and devoted to his various objects and pursuits. His hours of rising and going to bed were the same throughout every season of the year. He always shaved, dressed himself, and answered his letters by candle-light, in summer and winter; and his time for retiring to rest was 9 o'clock, whether he had company or not. He breakfasted at 7 o'clock in summer, and 8 in winter; dined at 2, and drank his tea, of which he was very fond, early in the evening, never taking any supper. His breakfast always consisted of four small corn cakes, split, buttered, and divided into quarters, with two small-sized cups of tea. At dinner, he eat with a good appetite, but was not choice of his food; drank small beer at his meals, and two glasses of Madeira after the cloth was removed. He scarcely ever exceeded that quantity. The kernels of two or three black walnuts completed the repast. He was very kind, affectionate, and attentive to his family, and scrupulously observant of every thing relating to the comfort, as well as the deportment and manners of the younger members."

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New Silk Factory.—We learn that the New England Silk company, recently incorporated, have purchased land and formed contracts for the erection of a large factory building and several boarding houses, to be located near the depot of the branch rail-road, in this town. The main building is to be 100 feet in length, 40 feet wide and three stories high, with a handsome tower and belfrey. Steam power will be employed to move the machinery. Arrangements have been made for performing all the necessary operations for the manufacture of silk goods, from the productions of the raw material to the finishing of the nicest silk fabrics. A number of experienced workmen have been engaged, and from the well known enterprise and practical skill of our townsman, J. H. Cobb, Esq. the agent of the Company, under whose direction the business will be transacted, it is presumed that this will be one of the most perfect establishments of the kind in the country.—*Dedham Patriot.*

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Wire Bridge.—The greatest curiosity perhaps, there is in Freybough, is the suspension bridge over a casm one hundred and sixty feet in length. The bridge over the river Manai in England, under which ships can sail, is a wonder—a wonder perhaps of the world—but it is not greater, if so great a wonder as this; for this is over such a casm and it is made of wire, not a bit of material in it that is not made of wire— the covering excepted. My heart leaped out of my mouth, as our diligence rumbled over it, but although the wires will quiver a little, it is as safe as the granite column on the shore, on which the wires hang. It is so beautiful too, that one is never weary of looking at it. It seems as if the fairies had been to work there, weaving tiny wires, to ply them in the air. Another curiosity is the Cathedral here, the principal entrance of which shows something of the spirit of the age in which it was constructed, for there is a tablet there, which represents the demons precipitating sinners into the very flames of hell.—*Brooks.*

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Remarkable Fact.—In the last number of Silliman's Journal, in an article "On Currents in Water;" it is asserted that if a tub or other vessel be filled with water, and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it, the water will require a rotary motion, from west to south, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun; and if means be used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing those means the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws constantly operating.—*Boston Trans.*

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Comparison of Speed.—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second—

	Feet.
Of a man walking	4
Of a horse in harness	12
Of a reindeer in a sledge, on ice	26
Of an English racehorse	43
Of a hare	38
Of a good sailing ship	19
Of the wind	82
Of sound	1,038
Of a 24-pounder cannon-ball	1,300
Of the air which, so divided, returns into space	1,300

—

Wearing Flannels.—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those acustomed to wearing flannel under garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established. A multitude annually are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting, this simple and important advice.—*Medical Jour.*

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Causes of Human Misery.—The natural causes of human misery may be reduced to two; ignorance and immorality. Both are great. Philosophers are right in recommending the cultivation of intellect, and by doing so, many disorders will be removed, but the aim will not be attained without the same care to the moral nature of man. —*Spurzhiem.*

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"I have lived," said Dr. Adam Clark, "to known that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going."

—

Of the 200,000,000 lbs. of sugar consumed by France annually: beet-root already supplies 80,000,000 lbs. whereas in the year 1828, beet-root supplied not more than 16,000,000 lbs.

Education of the Appetites.

It must begin from the earliest infancy, long before the dawn of reason, and even anterior to the evolution of the moral sentiment. The rule on which it is conducted is a very simple one, applicable to all classes. It is to allow no child the indulgence of an appetite or propensity, other than what is required by its intuitive wants for its bodily support and health. Nothing is to be conceded by the whim or caprice of a parent to the imaginary wants of a child; for it must be constantly borne in mind, that every gratification of every sense, whether of taste, sight, or touch, is the beginning of a desire for its renewal; and that every renewal gives the probability of the indulgence becoming a habit;—and that habit once formed, even in childhood, will often remain during the whole of after life, acquiring strength every year, until it sets all laws, both human and divine, at defiance. Let parents who allow their children to sip a little of this wine, or just taste that cordial, or who yield to the cries of their little ones for promiscuous food, or for liberty to sit up a little later, or to torment a domestic animal, or to strike their nurse, or to raise the hand against mama, ponder well on the consequences. If they do not, often vain are the after efforts of instructors; vain the monitions from the pulpit. Their child is in danger of growing up a drunkard, or a glutton, a self-willed sensualist, or passionate or revengeful; prompt to take the life of a fellow being, and to sacrifice his own; and all this because the fond parents were faithless in their trusts. They had not the firmness to do their duty; they feared to mortify their child, and in so doing they expose him in after life to be mortified by the world's scorn; to wander an unloved, unpitied thing.—*Jour. of Health.*

Sir William Jones.

This man, so remarkable for his literary labors, for his industry, and methodical habits, never was known to depart from a few simple maxims, which he often repeated.

The first was, never to neglect any opportunity of improvement which presented itself.

The second was, that whatever had been attained was attainable by him, and that, therefore the real or supposed difficulties of any pursuit formed no reason why he should not engage in it with confidence of success.

The third was, not to be deterred by any difficulties which were surmountable, from prosecuting to a successful termination that which he had once deliberately undertaken.

It was by attending to these maxims that he was enabled to accumulate a vast mass of knowledge, and to accomplish labors of a magnitude seldom surpassed.

Broom Corn.

20 BUSHELS New England Broom Corn Seed just received at the Rochester Seed Store. may 7

THE SILK CULTURIST
AND FARMER'S MANUAL.

Published monthly by the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, at 50 cents per annum. Volumes I. and II.

THE object of this publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the Silk business. The cultivation of the *M*ulberry Tree in all its varieties —rearing Silk Worms—the production of Cocoons —reeling and manufacturing Silk, and Dyeing the same. The publication will contain a complete manual of the Silk Culture from sowing the seed to preparing for market—Sewing Silk and Twist—and will keep the Culturist advised with regard to the progress of the enterprise—the formation of Societies and Companies, Enactments of Legislatures for the promotion of the object, and facts, and experiments of individuals. It will also contain choice articleson new and interesting subjects connected with agriculture.

THE CULTURIST was commenced in April last, and there are now published *Five Thousand Copies* monthly, with a rapidly increasing circulation. Arrangements have been made to furnish the first volume to those who make early application for the second. Each volume will contain ninety-six quarto pages. One dollar forwarded to F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn. free of expense, will pay for both volumes, or fifty cents for the latter. The second volume commences the first of April. No subscriptions received unless paid in advance.

Knowing the great difficulty of obtaining genuine Seed at a distance, the Secretary of the Society will forward *White Italian Mulberry Seed for* 1000 *Trees* to those who are subscribers to the First Volume and order the *Second*, and to those who subscribe for both Volumes before the first of July next.

Hartford, Conn. April, 1836.

☞ REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Agents, Rochester. april 16

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.

Greece, *M*onroe co. N.S Y. Sept. 13, 1835.